

## **THESIS ABSTRACT**

### **TITLE:**

**HISTOMORPHOLOGICAL STUDY OF GASTRIC BIOPSIES AND GASTRECTOMY SPECIMENS AND THEIR CORRELATION WITH H.PYLORI**

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### **BACKGROUND:**

Helicobacter pylori (H.pylori) is a spiral shaped bacterium most commonly present in the antrum of stomach. H.pylori infection is associated with gastritis, peptic ulcer disease, gastric adenocarcinoma and MALT associated lymphoma. Early detection, treatment and eradication of H.pylori infection is necessary to prevent precancerous and cancerous lesion.

### **AIM:**

To analyse the histomorphological spectrum in endoscopic biopsies and gastrectomy specimens with prevalence of H.pylori infection.

### **OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY**

1. To analyse the histopathological spectrum of H.pylori in gastric biopsies and gastrectomy specimens.
2. To explore the association of H.pylori with morphological changes or patterns in the above.

### **SOURCE AND DATA FOR MATERIAL AND METHODS:**

The present study was conducted in the department of Pathology Trichy SRM Medical College Hospital and Research Centre, Trichy.

**DURATION OF STUDY** : 2016-2018- Prospective observational study .

**SAMPLE SIZE:** 100 cases

**INCLUSION CRITERIA** : All gastric biopsies and gastrectomy specimens submitted to pathology department are included.

**EXCLUSION CRITERIA** : Inadequate biopsies inconclusive for diagnosis.

### **MATERIALS AND METHODS:**

A total of 100 endoscopic biopsy samples were studied. Hematoxylin and eosin and modified giemsa stain were used for identification of H.pylori organisms. The results and observations were tabulated and analysed for H.pylori with its histomorphological significance. The histopathological parameters like Neutrophilic activity, Chronic inflammation, glandular atrophy and intestinal metaplasia were graded using updated Sydney system. Other histopathological parameters that were recorded and not graded were Lymphoid follicles, Eosinophils, Dysplasia and gastric carcinoma.

### **RESULTS:**

Of 100 cases, 47 were H.pylori positive and 53 were H.pylori negative. There was no significant difference in sex distribution of two groups. The maximum percentage of cases were in the age group of 60 – 69 years and minimum percentage of cases between 80 – 89 years. The significant histomorphological changes were neutrophilic activity, chronic inflammation, lymphoid follicles and gastric carcinoma.

## **CONCLUSION:**

In our study H.pylori infection was significantly associated with gastric carcinoma. Hence it is mandatory to detect H.pylori organisms in evaluation of cases with symptoms of acid-peptic disease. The early detection and treatment of H.pylori infection helps in prevention of gastric carcinoma.

## **KEY WORDS:**

Helicobacter pylori, Gastritis, Updated Sydney system , Gastric adenocarcinoma

## **REFERENCES**

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